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PLACER MINERS' FRIEND

J. A. Crosby Interests Carnival
Visitors and Home People.

His Machine Pronounced a Decided
Success by Experienced Men—
Thousands of People In-
spect the Model.

The carnival brought many people to Phoenix and the southwest with all her mining interests was well represented. One of the best features of the entire week's programme was the exhibition of the Marshall gold saving machine. Mr. J. A. Crosby, the local agent, has decided not to place the machine on the market until it is thoroughly tested and found to possess every merit that is claimed.

For years the placer mines have proven unremunerative, owing to the expensive operations necessary to collect the gold, and many good claims have been abandoned as worthless that owing to this invention of a labor gold saving can be worked with a handsome profit to the mine owner. The construction is simple, any ordinary mechanic can keep it in order, the cost for milling at the lowest possible rate for labor and the saving in fine gold unequalled. It has no rival, and is constructed on a different plan and in every way a creation independent of any other gold washer.

It can be said of this machine also, that it is scientifically constructed and any amalgamator can see that it would be a perfect gold saving machine, and especially for fine gold. We understand that great difficulty is found in trying to save the fine gold and this machine will save every particle without, or with the use of water.

Experts on milling or mining recommend it as being first class in every particular, and it is placed unhesitatingly on the market as worthy the notice and can bear the inspection of any and all mining experts.

It is a complete machine in every part, and for dry and wet washing can be regulated from one to the other without a moment's delay.

For dry washing the sand or dirt is blown in a spray against two revolving quicksilver drums or cylinders, the fine gold being held by the quicksilver on the drums, while the sand and coarse gold falling from the drum into an amalgamating pan containing a revolving screw which mixes the gold into the mercury and discharges the sand and gravel from the pan. For wet washing only the lower drum and the amalgamating pan are used. An elongated hopper being placed above the drum extending the full length

thereof and being provided with agitators for producing a uniform feed. The material with the water is then thrown into the hopper from which it falls onto an inclined apron and from the apron being evenly distributed over the top of the drum where the fine gold is held while the coarse gold and other material falls into the amalgamating pan containing the screw, which mixes the gold into mercury and discharges the sand and gravel from the pan.

Surely any man who understands the operation of gold can see the simple operation necessary and can at once see the great economy in producing and saving the precious metal. The prices for the Marshall gold saver have no equal and any one wishing to work a claim can afford to lay out the amount in experimenting, let alone buying such a little creation of wealth that he can run himself at a trifling cost.

For dry and wet washing the prices run: Five ton, \$250; ten ton, \$375; twenty ton, \$550. For dry washing alone, five ton, \$200; ten ton, \$300; twenty ton, \$450.

The local office will be established at Phoenix at No. 4 South Second avenue in the H. H. Travis mining and assay office, where Mr. Crosby will be pleased to show the gold saver to any and all who call on him. All letters of inquiry will be promptly replied, to giving full answer and other information requested.

WATER FOR MILLING.

Syd D. Kempton arrived yesterday from Vulture and will stay several days. He is running a force of about forty men and is pursuing with the most gratifying results a lead of ore in one of the upper levels overlooked by past managements. Ten stamps of the old 80-stamp mill are being run continuously and the ore is coming out even faster than the batteries can pound it up.

With the Vulture the trouble always has been a lack of water. Yet the formation of the surrounding country is such that all the water for miles seems to run to the mine. In the shafts now is not less than 150 feet of water and from this are the batteries supplied. After use the water is saved from the slimes and again used with economy. Mr. Kempton believes he has enough water in the mine to last him till summer.

But he has a scheme to aid him that probably never has before been resorted to by any miner on earth. He has so diverted the channels of several water courses, now dry, of the vicinity so that in times of rainfall the water carried will flow into the old and abandoned workings. It is impossible to flood the upper levels and the holding ground is hard and secure, un timbered, so the experiment lacks only water to be a success.

THE WEEK OF CARNIVAL

How It Was Viewed
Abroad.

Disappearance of the Fiesta
Dress.

Commendatory Mention by Journals
In Other Portions of the
West.

The Phoenix carnival is now a thing of the past, and unlike many such affairs, its promoters and attendants find in a survey of the past no cause for regret and much cause for congratulation.

The arches have already disappeared from Washington street and the public stands are in process of demolition, from many of the buildings the fiesta colors have been removed and the merchants have resumed their ordinary business round.

Loaded trains have gone over both railway systems during the past few days and for the next two or three days the departures will be many. Yet the hotel keepers report a steady tide of arrivals and full houses.

The soldiers left us Sunday morning. Headed by the band the three companies marched down Washington street to Center, thence to the Santa Fe depot, where awaited their train of nine cars. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" was the march and to it stepped blithely 175 of the sturdiest men who ever wore the blue. They were in heavy marching order, fifty pounds' weight upon the back of each man in knapsack, blankets and section of tent. In advance was Captain Gilbreath, commanding, he and every other gallant officer alert to return the salute of the townspeople who had lined the streets to give God speed to the command. During their stay the officers made many friends and the conduct of the soldiery was without individual exception of the best.

Yesterday the finance committee of the carnival association was in deep consultation. The expense assumed by the committee, exceeding \$5,000, is largely paid up and bills for the balance due are rapidly coming to hand. There is little apprehension of trouble in making both ends meet.

Contributors to the carnival funds are more than pleased with the result. The celebration caused a stimulation of local trade in nearly every branch more than sufficient to pay all expense and cash is freer at present than for months past. Nearly every contributor has paid without demur and expresses a hope for an even grander carnival next year.

For there will be a carnival next year. Even now its features are being talked of and, with the experience of two celebrations to guide, a carnival of wondrous completeness and beauty may be anticipated.

GOOD IMPRESSION ABROAD.

Returning Excursionists Speak Highly
of Phoenix and Carnival.

The carnival has brought out a vast quantity of advertising matter for Phoenix and the Salt River valley. There is no doubt that the visitors almost without exception were pleased and their pleasure has been expressed most eloquently through the columns of their home newspapers.

The Los Angeles Merchants' association excursionists were especially enthusiastic in praise of their reception at the capital of Arizona. They were met on their return to Los Angeles by a great assemblage of citizens, who escorted them to the chamber of commerce rooms, where a report was made of the trip and full assurance given that the greatest of good had inured to Los Angeles interests in Phoenix by reason thereof. Due mention was made of the stop at Prescott on the return. They were driven around the city, dined and oratorically welcomed in the best of feeling, by Mayor Goldwater and others and were given ample opportunity to see the beauty of the metropolis of northern Arizona.

The following resolution on the subject was passed by the Los Angeles delegates prior to their departure from Prescott:

"The Los Angeles delegation desires to extend to the citizens of Prescott their sincere thanks for the more than cordial reception they have received at their hands. The visit to Prescott has been one of the pleasant features of the trip, and the Los Angeles visitors will always recollect it with pleasure. They invite all Prescott to visit them during the fiesta that they may have a chance to return the kindness and show their appreciation of the politeness they have received here."

In his description of the carnival scenes, Editor J. F. Carrere of the Los Angeles Express drew the following graphic picture of a street scene during the celebration:

"It was a very picturesque and cosmopolitan scene. There were soldiers from Fort Whipple, wearing the new regulation army cap, made on the plan of the cap worn in the German army. There were cowboys galore in big

broad brimmed hats, always smoking a tremendous cigar held savagely in their mouths and generally with spurs jingling on their heels. There were merchants from Los Angeles and every town in this state. There were actors for there are a number of attractions in the theatrical line here, and stockmen, clergymen and ranchers, and as for color, every shade and race and clime is represented. Army officers came clattering down the streets side by side, with Indians half naked and guiding their horses with a piece of rope. The Indians here wear no hats, and as they ride along rapidly, their hair floats in the breeze like long black streamers. Women are everywhere. They ride past in carriages dressed in the height of fashion, with colored drivers and they sit on the sidewalk and nurse the coming generation. The streets themselves are a great show, a never changing panorama, a perfect kaleidoscope of men and women and children, civilization and barbarism, frontier life and the effete east. It is a show that even this country cannot produce many years longer, because the conditions which make it possible are passing away, never to return."

In the course of an article several columns in length Mr. Hoyt of the Los Angeles Herald, said: "The industrial and commercial exhibit in the grand parade showed that the merchants of Phoenix took great interest in the display, and the merchants of Los Angeles have never made as creditable a show in either fiesta as the merchants of Phoenix did. Their floats were well arranged and in many cases novel."

"It is estimated that there are over 20,000 people here at present and I fancy the estimate is not far wrong. The city is certainly caring for more than twice its usual population, although there are many from the country who go home at night. The carnival is certainly a great success and will do much to help business in this section."

"The Los Angeles visitors are all being received most cordially. They were applauded repeatedly all along the line, and friends rushed out and shook their hands as they passed along. The business men seem delighted to see them, and it is the general expression of opinion that the result of their visit will be to greatly cement the friendship between the two cities and Arizona and southern California."

"The capital city of Arizona is making a splendid record this week, and one which will redound to her substantial benefit commercially, intellectually and socially. Such a carnival as this, while a source of intense delight to the many thousands of participants and spectators, also possesses an educational side, for no one who is brought in contact with it can fail to learn much that is not only interesting, but absolutely valuable, as an additional stock of knowledge that can be made available in after years."

And the Denver Republican most kindly says: "Phoenix, which is in the midst of a carnival, is the most important town in Arizona and one of the leading places of the southwest. It is in the southern part of the territory and enjoys an almost tropical climate. Its growth in recent years has been very rapid, many people from California and the east having made it their home. It would be well for those people in the east who oppose the admission of Arizona as a state to visit Phoenix. It would convince them that a territory which can support so good a town has a strong claim to be admitted into the Union."

THE DECORATIONS.

Nearly all the public decorations were put in place within three days prior to the carnival. Such good work was done by the artist in charge that the following official commendation was yesterday given him by the carnival association:

"To whom it may concern: This is to certify that S. K. Adams was awarded the contract for decorating the city of Phoenix, Arizona, on the occasion of the midwinter carnival held on February 19, 20, 21 and 22, and that the ability he displayed in his work and the manner in which he conducted his contract has met with the entire satisfaction of this association. B. Heyman, chairman finance committee; Francis C. Hatch, director-general; E. C. Hedges, secretary."

NATURE'S FREAKS.

THE water of the oceans, notwithstanding numerous local influences, is nearly of the same composition in every part of the world.

A white rainbow was seen recently at West Newton, Aspatia, in Cumberland, during a hard frost. It lasted for more than half an hour and was much broader than the ordinary rainbow.

Mrs. NEWEL CASE, of Battle Creek, Mich., has a new pair of twin babies, born on different days of the week, different months and different years; one just before and one just after the New Year midnight.

So POWERFUL was the force of water ejected from a geyser well on the farm of John Sholl, in Bloomington, Ill., that it threw a stream one hundred and twenty-five feet high. A half-inch board held over the stream was cut in two in twenty seconds.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Pugilistic Opportunities
in England.

Purse Offered Corbett and
Fitzsimmons.

Sullivan and Davies Go to Los
Angeles—Farewell to El
Paso.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Manager Fleming of the National Sporting club, said that under no circumstances would they subscribe a cent for a contest in which Corbett was one of the principals, but it was added that any other American pugilist might apply with fair prospects to arrange a match. The objection to Corbett is based on the bitter tongue lashing he gave the National Sporting club when he returned to the United States after his appearance here.

Secretary Stevens, of the Bolingbroke club, said they would give a purse of \$8,000 for Fitzsimmons and Corbett to compete for and allow the contestants \$700 each for expenses. Should Fitzsimmons fail to accept promptly Frank Slavin stands ready to meet Corbett before the Bolingbroke club. Slavin has already offered to meet Fitzsimmons for \$5,000 a side in England, or he will bet \$5,000 that he can stop Corbett in six rounds.

CORBETT IS AGREEABLE.

He Is Desirous of Returning to Active
Pugilism.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—James Corbett was shown the Associated Press dispatch from London stating that the Bolingbroke club would give a purse of \$8,000 and \$700 for expenses to each for a match between himself and Fitzsimmons. Corbett said: "The Associated Press may state that if the Bolingbroke club will forward articles of agreement to me I will sign them without delay. As to the bluff made by that second-rater, Slavin, who has been defeated about fifty times, I shall pay no attention to him. Fitzsimmons will never meet me. He is simply bluffing for the sake of the little advertising he expects to get out of it."

THE PUGILISTS GONE.

Sullivan and His Party Move On to
Los Angeles.

"Parson" Davies yesterday morning joined the party of John L. Sullivan, all leaving on the evening train for Los Angeles. During the day they "took in" the city and environs. Sullivan tersely saying "It's the best looking town I've seen on my travels this year." During the day Davies called upon the governor and the two, each typical of interests most emphatically at variance, pleasantly chatted for an hour on pugilism and its relation to correct social ethics.

Davies saw the fight at Langtry and he and the "big fellow" were especially interested in a discussion of the exact science by which Fitz made his knockout. Davies has a new theory as to how the deed was done, but is carefully saving it up for a newspaper scoop in the near future.

DAM THE RIO GRANDE.

Despite the weary wait at El Paso, the forty or more press correspondents left that point with all good feeling. The evening after the fight they all had a banquet. In the course of an address in behalf of the local press Juan S. Hart, proprietor of The Times, said the banquet was an effort on the part of El Paso to square herself with visiting newspaper men; that under the adverse circumstances that had interfered with the programme of the carnival they (the visitors) might feel inclined to d-n El Paso. He did not want them to d-n El Paso, but would ask their assistance in damming the Rio Grande above El Paso. He said that each guest had found on his plate a hard boiled egg encircled with a badge on which was presented these words:

"Adios to press correspondents and other distinguished visitors. Don't damn El Paso! Dam the Rio Grande above El Paso. Then irrigate. February 22, 1896." Mr. Hart stated that the dam project was the egg El Paso was trying to hatch out and she wanted the aid of the great papers of the country.

Gold in the Ocean.

That gold should exist in the ocean is an induction that Dr. Henry Wurtz claims to have presented in 1866, and in 1872 the discovery was announced by E. Sonstadt. A careful computation with the best data obtainable, on the basis of 0.9 grain of gold per ton of sea water, about the proportion assigned by Sonstadt, shows that the great ocean should contain gold to the amount of over \$80,000,000,000,000,000. The getting of some of this by electrolysis, Dr. Wurtz now predicts, will be one of the problems of the future.